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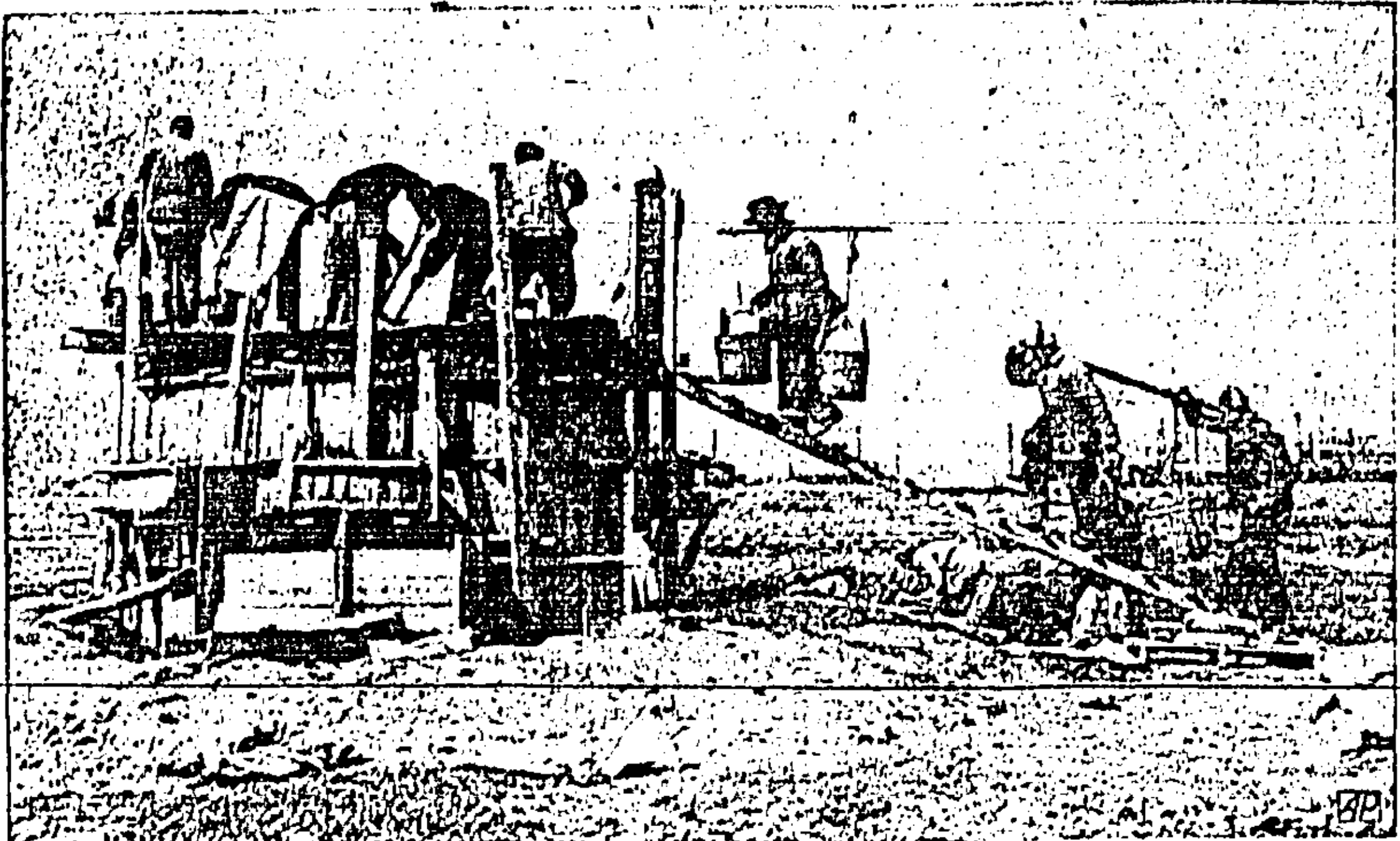
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Defences For
Shanghai



Chinese civilians, using
outdated methods, pour
cement into frames to build
pillboxes for the defences
of Shanghai on the out-
skirts of Woosung at the
mouth of the Whangpo
river. These workers were
conscripted by Nationalist
forces to do the work. —
AP Picture.

Huge Scheme To
Irrigate The Nile

MAY TAKE TWENTY YEARS

London, Feb. 10.—Mr Hector McNeil, the
Minister of State, announced tonight that Britain
and Egypt had agreed to launch in the Nile Valley
one of the world's biggest irrigation schemes. This
scheme will aid the development of North, East and
Central Africa and may take 20 years to complete.

Amplifying Mr McNeil's announcement, made at a
dinner of the Anglo-Egyptian Society in London, authori-
tative quarters disclosed that other governments bordering
on the Nile Valley will be approached shortly to partici-
pate in the scheme if they wish.

The total cost and methods of
financing the scheme have not yet
been decided, but irrigation experts
have made extensive investigations
and prepared detailed blueprints
for all items involved.

The scheme covers the con-
struction of dams and hydro-electric
works on the Nile and the creation
of a great canal system in the
Southern Sudan.

British and Egyptian experts
have planned extensive works on
the upper reaches of the Blue and
White Niles. Another major item
will be the building of a dam across
the Victoria Nile in Uganda, near
Lake Victoria, to control the level
of Lake Victoria by regulating the
discharge of its waters into the
Nile.

FAST RESERVOIR

A vast reservoir is also planned
for the Blue Nile to store the waters
of Lake Tana in Ethiopia, on which
it is expected the Ethiopian Gov-
ernment will shortly be consulted.

Another part of the overall scheme
will be a £12 million hydro-electric
project at Owen Falls, in Uganda.
The whole scheme, when completed,
will enable the area of Egypt under
cultivation to be expanded by an-
other two million to seven million
acres, it is estimated.

This will mean that, with crop
rotation, 10 million acres of crops
will possibly be harvested annually.
The irrigable area of the Sudan
will be under crop each year.
Uganda will benefit by the provision
of great hydro-electric power, which
will aid the coal industrial develop-
ment now planned, including the
crushing of cotton seed and copper
smelting.

Construction will start when
materials are available and agree-
ments have been concluded with
the other interested Governments. No
plan yet exists for inviting American
capital to participate.—Reuter.

Thought It Was Too
Good To Be True

Sheffield, Feb. 10.—People walk-
ing through Arundel Street,
Sheffield, yesterday did not stop
when they saw this sign outside
a tobacconist's shop: "Trewar stock
Virginia cigarettes—10 for 6d."
They thought it was a joke, but
the tobacconist, Mr F. M. Methley,
had found the cigarettes at the
back of his store. When the news
got around, he sold all 220 packets
of 10 in 90 minutes.—Reuter.

JUDGE SUMS UP IN THE P.W.D.
LARCENY TRIAL

Explains Jury's Duty In
Reaching Verdict

ANALYSES THE EVIDENCE

Mr Justice Reynolds began his summing-up in the PWD Larceny
trial this morning at the Criminal Sessions where Kwok Kwong, for-
man, and Austin Spary, electrical inspector, grade I, are facing eleven
charges of larceny by public servant, obtaining money by false pre-
ferences from the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, and conspiracy to de-
fraud the Government of money.

"I wish to reiterate some remarks that were made by Mr Hooton in
opening the case," said His Lordship. "You must decide this case on the evidence
you have heard in this Court. You must put out of your minds anything you
have read in the newspapers, or any gossip you have heard in clubs, or anything
which has been said before the case."

Defending Kwok is Mr Percy
Chen and Mr Y. K. Mok, instructed
by Mr G. S. Russ, while Spary
is defended by Mr V. J. L. D'Aillon,
instructed by Mr P. J. Griffiths.
Mr A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, is
for the prosecution assisted by Mr
J. Johnson, ASP and Mr D. G. Mac-
Pherson, ASP. The jury comprises
four men and three women.

In his opening remarks, his Lord-
ship said that this had been a long
case and he wished to express to
the jury his appreciation, as other
counsel had, for their very patient
hearing and the attention they had
given.

His Lordship continued: I will,
direct you on the law relating to
the various counts, but as I say,
you must always remember that the
facts are your concern and yours
alone, and in summing up, the
evidence, I may from time to time
express my personal opinion
whether the evidence impresses me
or it does not, but whatever I say,
it is you who have to decide on
the facts, and if I express an opinion
about them and you do not agree
with it, then you can discard it.
If you agree with what I say you
can adopt it as your view ac-
cordingly.

The second principle which I wish
to set out is most important. In
every criminal case the burden
of proof is always on the
prosecution. They must satisfy you
that the accused is guilty, and it is
not for either of the accused in this
case to satisfy you of their inno-
cence. The Crown must satisfy you
beyond all reasonable doubt of the
guilt of each of the accused. If
you are satisfied with the explana-
tion given by the accused, or if
on review of the whole case you are
left with a reasonable doubt of the
guilt of the accused then you must
acquit them. I refer to them
separately.

NECESSITY OF PROOF

His Lordship then explained what
was meant by "beyond reasonable
doubt" and said that in the indict-
ment the jury had to decide nine
charges of larceny, and one each of
obtaining money by false pretences
and conspiracy to defraud. There
were certain elements in every crime
which the prosecution must satisfy
the jury beyond all reasonable doubt.
In some of the larceny counts, in
particular the wire and the lamps in
the possession of the Crown, it must
be proved with regard to the material
which was the subject of each count,
and that such material was taken
out of the possession of His Majesty
and converted to the possession of
someone else.

Then the jury must also be
satisfied that the various elements
were proved to them by the evidence
given with regard to each particular
count.

The Crown had said that the
jobs were done as a series of
jobs and that Spary and Kwok had
established a kind of system of
private contracting, using Govern-
ment materials, Government em-
ployees working in Government
time, and in deciding whether a
system was shown, the jury must
take into consideration the evidence
on the other larceny counts.

With regard to the job at the HKFC, said
his Lordship, Spary had stated that
he did order the fans, but that if
Government fans were installed it
was by mistake. They may look at
the evidence of the other jobs. If
he had alleged that he had ordered
Government material to be used in
order to show that this was not a
mistake on the part of His Lordship.

Turning next to the question of
accomplices, his Lordship said that
there could be little doubt that if
Ting was an accomplice if his evi-
dence was correct. There were also

other chargehands and workmen
called to give evidence and the jury
may say whether or not they were
also accomplices.

His Lordship went on to say that
with regard to circumstantial evi-
dence the jury may think, for in-
stance, that some of the cheques
would connect Kwok Kwong with
the crime. As he went through the
evidence he would no doubt point
out from time to time evidence
which the jury may consider corro-
borates the evidence of an accom-
plice. Regarding Ho Ting's evidence
in respect to the Yacht Club job
and with regard to the lamps
installed at Shields' dental clinic,
the jury might consider it was cor-
roborating as far as Spary was
concerned by Spary's own evidence
in the witness box.

Referring to the statements made
by the accused his Lordship reminded
the jury that they must always re-
member that the statement was only
evidence against the particular per-
son making it. He further explained
that if Kwok made a statement put-
ting the blame on Spary that was not
to be regarded as evidence against
Spary at all.

OWNERSHIP QUESTION

The jury must also remember that
evidence given by an accused person
is admissible as evidence against
himself and as against another ac-
cused. So that Spary's evidence as
to what he did with the materials was
evidence against the jury who would
consider exactly what weight should
be given to that evidence.

Dealing with the question of
ownership, his Lordship said that
with regard to the materials which
according to the evidence, were
abandoned by the Japanese—if the
jury believed that—these materials
came into possession by Government
servants on behalf of His Majesty
and if these materials were put in
premises owned and controlled by
the Crown then he would direct the
jury that such materials became the
property of the Crown. If the jury
found that the Government was not
the true owner of the particular
materials mentioned in any of the
charges, but they found that they
were in possession of them through
their servants, then they had
possession of it against any person
except the true owner.

His Lordship then explained the
various elements of larceny and

what was meant by accessory before
the fact. There was evidence in this
case to show the change of posses-
sion of materials when Spary was
not present. If the jury found with
regard to any of the goods that it
was larceny and if Spary, although
not present, actually procured or did
something active which procured the
theft, then he was an accessory be-
(Continued on Page 5)

IF REDS SHOULD
TAKE SHANGHAI

London Considering
What To Do

(FROM OUR LONDON
CORRESPONDENT)

London, Feb. 10.—Representa-
tives of British business
men in China are holding con-
versations almost daily with the
Foreign Office to decide what
policy should be adopted to
defend British business if Com-
munist forces should sweep into
Shanghai.

I understand that British
firms wish to avoid any pro-
vocative pooling by British
troops of Shanghai business
quarters. They consider the
place in British troops would
be around certain key points
such as the electric power
station and the reservoir with
its pipe line system to feed
Shanghai. British troops and
indeed, other non-Chinese
troops, as well, would be
stationed at key points and
ready to hand over to any
responsible well-ordered Chi-
nese administration. These sug-
gestions arise from fear that
Communist forces entering the
city might be provoked by the
thin screen of European troops,
into rioting in strength impos-
sible for the small contingent to
quell.

Reports reaching London
from North China are thought
to justify a certain degree of
optimism concerning the sur-
vival of European property and
interests during at least the
first stages of possible take-over
by Power.

Soviet Disarmament
Proposal Rejected

SECURITY COUNCIL VOTE

Lake Success, Feb. 10.—The Security Council
today defeated Russia's latest disarmament pro-
posals calling for a one-third cut in the armaments
of the Big Five and a public accounting of the United
States atom bomb stockpile.

After an afternoon listening to the Russian
delegate's charges that America was involved in a
"mad arms race" destined to throw the world into
a new war, the Council defeated the Soviet proposal
two for, none against, with eight abstentions. At
least seven votes, including all five permanent mem-
bers, are needed for Council approval.

At the same time the Council
approved (nine for, none against,
two abstentions) a United States
resolution under which the Council
transmitted to the Commission on
Conventional Armaments the pro-
posal approved by the General
Assembly last autumn. Under this
General Assembly resolution, the
possibility of disarmament was ruled
out until world tension had eased,
but the Conventional Armaments
Commission was ordered to renew
study of a blueprint for disarmament,
to be used if world conditions
improved.

The Soviet draft resolution in-
troduced today would have:
1. Condemned the Western
world's network of regional defence
agreements, such as the forthcoming
Atlantic defence pact.

2. Directed the Conventional
Armaments Commission to prepare
plans for a one-third reduction of
the arms and armed forces of the
United States, Britain, France,
China and the USSR by March 1,
1950.

3. Directed the Atomic Energy
Commission to complete by June 1
draft treaties for simultaneous pro-
hibition and destruction of atomic
weapons and international control
over atomic energy.

4. Directed each of the Big Five
powers to give the Council "full
details on the status of arms, armed
forces and atomic weapons" by March
31. This would have meant a public
count of the U.S. atom bomb stock-
pile.—United Press.

TO KEEP SECRET

Washington, Feb. 10.—The United
States will continue to keep secret
the number of atom bombs in its
possession, President Truman an-
nounced at his press conference to-
day.

Mr Truman denied reports that
Mr David Lillenthal, the United
States Atomic Energy Commis-
sioner, said he was considering
making this information public.

The fissionable core of an atom
bomb is the size of a golf ball, but
it is equal to 5,000,000 pounds of
TNT. Lieutenant Colonel William H.
Stark, of the Armed Forces Indus-
trial College, disclosed to industrial
leaders in Los Angeles today.
He added: "The bomb blast is no
different from other bombs except
in force, though the flash heat can
inflict burns at a distance of 4,800
metres (three miles)."

Earlier, he had spoken to the in-
dustrial leaders of "the atom bomb
being the size of golf ball," but later
explained to a reporter: "It is
obvious the bomb is much bigger
than that because it takes a B-29
Superfortress to carry it."

Radioactivity was responsible for
10 percent of the deaths after the
wartime atom bombs fell in Japan.
There has been some division of
opinion in Congress on whether the
United States should disclose in-
formation on the atomic bomb.—Reu-
ter.

Communists Again Delay
Peace Mission Flight

Shanghai, Feb. 11.—The Chinese Reds once again de-
layed the flight of the Shanghai peace mission to Peiping
this morning when they instructed the delegation members
by phone to postpone the taking off until the 13th on
Sunday.

Dr W. W. Yen and his associates
were first ready to leave on Wednes-
day. Then they were advised to
wait until today. This morning the
phone call came in instructing them
to wait until Sunday.

This new action on the part of
the Communists to slow down peace
overtures, however, as far as was
known, was not accompanied by
similar action delaying the departure
of the first merchant ship from
Shanghai to Red territory to inau-
gurate barter trade between the Red
and Nationalist areas.

The steamer Greater Shanghai,
flying the British flag, left this
morning with 300,000 bags of wheat
flour which will be traded to the Reds
for 400,000 tons of coal from the
Kailan Mining Administration. The

EDITORIAL

Israeli's Responsibilities

WHEN the British authority
was withdrawn from Pales-
tine a new responsibility was
acquired by the Arab and Jewish
inhabitants. It was the respon-
sibility to maintain order and
produce conditions in which
peace could be permanently
established in Palestine and
throughout the Middle East.
To the extent that that respon-
sibility has not been accepted—
and who, confronted with the
recurring spectacle of Jews and
Arabs at each other's throats
could assert that it has been
accepted?—the British Govern-
ment was compelled to with-
hold support and recognition
from the trouble-makers. That
line of action was a logical part
of British policy of bringing
about a peaceful basis for re-
covery in all parts of the world.
And that policy itself is strictly
practical, being required as much
by simple self-interest as by any
broader philosophical recogni-
tion of the benefits of peace.
That British policy in Palestine
should have been described
variously as inconsistent, partial
and downright sinister remains
the piece of resistance of a
situation which is full of
paradoxes. The British Govern-
ment has been consistently in
favour of peace and order.
When these things have been
threatened it has done what it
could to limit the threat. That
is all. The de facto recognition
of Israel accorded on January
29 was not the expression of
final resignation or a retreat from
responsibility. Such a gesture
is not morally open to the
British Government any more
than it was to Pontius Pilate.
The British decision had two
aims. It was intended to end an
anomalous situation in which
British and American policies
closely limit in fundamental
accord throughout the world,
appeared in the single case of
Palestine to be in complete
opposition to each other. That
aim appears to have been
achieved as in common sense
it should be. The United States
Government extended de jure
recognition to Transjordan on
January 31 and the possibility

that a situation would arise in
which the two powers would be
backed opposed parties in a
local war was ended. The other
British aim was to bring home
once and for all to the Jews a
sense of responsibility for peace
in Palestine. There is some
reason to hope that that aim also
may be achieved. Indeed, the
openly expressed disappointment
of the Freedom Party (Irvin
Zvi Leumi) at an agreement
which they feel will put an end
to uncontrolled Jewish expansion
into neighbouring territories is
in itself evidence that the forces
of peace have made an advance.
The burden of responsibility is
shifting steadily towards the
Jews. Their recent successes
carry with them obligations. At
all times the chances were that
in the event of fighting they
could command a more ready
supply of modern weapons and
that as time went on their
advantage in this respect would
grow. That is what has happened
and the only mitigation of a
thoroughly disgraceful develop-
ment carried out in defiance of
the United Nations is that today
the arms are not solely in the
hands of the terrorists but at the
disposal of a duly elected Israeli
government. The hope that
weapons thus misacquired will
not be misused underlies the
British recognition. But it is not
enough that Jews should refrain
from attacking Arabs. They
must accept their full share of
responsibility for the plight of
hundreds of thousands of
inhabitants of Palestine have
been reduced by recent fighting.
They cannot keep order while
this mass of misery remains in
their midst and they certainly
cannot shift it into neighbouring
Arab lands. Something of this
humanitarian spirit which has
inspired the work of Glubb Pasha
in Transjordan—a spirit which
represents this particular British
officer as a sinister figure—will
be required of the new Govern-
ment of Israel. It has not only
increased its powers, it has
acquired important obligations.
It is the business of the world to
see that those obligations are
duly recognized.

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WOMANSENSE

Etched Gray Damask



By PRUNELLA WOOD

THIS handsome gown is none too elegant for evenings rather less than opening nights, for one thing is clearly established this season: Women are preferring to be dazzling after dark.

The model is made of beautiful etched gray silk damask, untrimmed except for self-fabric folds, a perfect foil for jewels, furs, flowers. One can wear it strapless or with a slim, self-fabric halter.

The Proper Way Of Storing Food

By ELEANOR ROSS

WITH the damp moist season with us comes our resolution to do a better job of storing food in the larder. All of us know full well that the cold air must circulate freely about every item if it is to be properly stored. So let's do a good job of arranging, making use of every bit of space and placing things carefully to prevent overcrowding in any one spot.

Resolve to use left-overs as soon as possible and don't let the refrigerator become a repository for a whole collection of left-overs. It is wise to keep one portion of space dedicated to dishes containing left-overs and to see that this space is never exceeded unless in cases of real necessity, when, say, a meal has been prepared and no one came home to tuck in. But barring that, it is wise to make use of left-overs as soon as possible.

Left-Over

It is wise to invest in as many left-over dishes as needed and to have on hand plenty of waxed paper to take care of such items as aren't stored in containers. All foods containing moisture should be covered, as should all foods with a strong flavour or odour. Or wrap these well. Don't use the refrigerator for preserved foods such as jams, preserves, jellies, syrups, pickled items, oil, vinegar, catsup, Worcestershire sauce. This just takes up space which should be retained for perishables.

Be careful not to put milk or cream back into original containers. Place in clean, covered jars, and don't use milk bottles for storing other foods. Don't crowd the refrigerator with tins except those put there to chill and then for immediate use. The same goes for soft drink bottles. Keep on hand, chilled just enough for general use, and perhaps one or two extra for an emergency, such as an unexpected caller.

MOTHERS CAN LESSEN HOME ACCIDENTS—

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

EVERY mother of a small child might well read this article. It may be the means of saving her baby's life.

During recent years accidental death and serious injuries among children have markedly increased. The situation is made more tragic by the fact that many of these youngsters have met death in the home—the one place, in the world where they should be safe from all harm.

Working Mothers

I don't know whether more mothers are working—and leaving their babies in incompetent hands or whether we have simply forgotten earlier lessons learned at great expense, but I suspect a part of our tragic toll is due to the fact that the newest generation of mothers has not been taught the dangers to guard against.

For this reason I would like to review some of the most important hazards to life and health which can surround the child in the home.

In the past, much stress has been put on the dangers of poison, such as arsenic and ant poison, the partially used medicines which accumulate so often in the bathroom medicine cabinet. Of course, any poisonous substance should be kept out of the baby's reach, and it is important, both for the protection of adults and children, to get rid of unused medicines as quickly as possible.

Many accidents result from scalding. It is a simple thing to keep pan handles turned around so they cannot be reached by the inquisitive toddler, yet this may ward off serious burns.

Lead poisoning is another danger to which young children are exposed. This hazard, in some measure, is being eliminated by making sure that cribs and toys are not painted with lead-containing paints. To protect the guard rails on cribs, plastic materials are available. There are also aluminium and stainless steel strips which can be employed for this purpose and which are easily installed.

Coloured Crayons

Lead poisoning has also been traced to coloured crayons. Analysis of school crayons has revealed as much as 1.5 to 12 percent of lead by weight in some samples of yellow, orange and green crayons. If the child is given such crayons to use, he must be watched so that he does not put them in his mouth; but this hazard may be eliminated by forbidding the use of such materials.

Only 2 Perfect Legs

There are only two perfect legs in the world. The left one belongs to Marlene Dietrich and the right one to Betty Grable.

—Larry Gordon, New York photographer of glamour girls.

Miss Scott Makes The Best Coffee

By PATRICIA CLARY

HOLLYWOOD—Elizabeth Scott hasn't hauled home an Oscar yet, but Oscars aren't everything. Miss Scott indisputably makes the best cup of coffee in town.

The beautiful blonde also is expert with eggs, sunny side up, and makes an excellent slice of toast.

That takes care of breakfast. When Miss Scott gets married, she may learn how to cook dinner. Even as it is, she's head and shoulders over most movie queens, who look on cooking with the same distaste they would smallpox.

Miss Scott's secret with coffee is two level tablespoons, instead of one heaping, per cup.

"It uses more coffee," she admitted, "but it's worth it. I count to 20 very fast while the water's bubbling through it, then I take it off."

Brings Out Flavour

"You get the best, fresh flavour that way. You don't wear out the grounds. Then it tastes sour."

When Miss Scott finishes one of her first sympathetic parts in Hal Wallis' "Bitter Victory," at Paramount, she leaves for New York, where she hopes to rent an apartment and make superb coffee for all her old friends from the days when she was understudying Tallulah Bankhead on the New York stage.

Miss Scott lives blamelessly and dies nobly in this picture. As is fashionable this year, she's doing her biggest scenes with no makeup.

Olivia de Havilland acted with her own naked face in "The Snake and the Pit" and Jane Wyman ditto in "Johnny Belinda." The ladies are neck and neck for the next Academy Award.

This fashion may give Miss Scott, when "Bitter Victory" comes out, recognition for more than Hollywood's best cup of coffee.

Keep Hands Well-Groomed;
Use Them With Grace, Charm



Keep hands smooth and soft by using a good hand lotion daily.

By HELEN FOLLETT

TIME was when fragility was considered an important feminine grace. One was supposed to be a poor, weak woman, ready to faint at the sight of a mouse, ready to burst into tears at the point of a finger. What a bore life must have been those days! Now millions of women are out bringing home the bacon, competing with men, making good in trades, arts and professions.

Note the change in women's hands. Or maybe you can't, unless you're one of the old girls. They were supposed to be small and dimpled, were crammed into gloves much too tight, just as ladies' shoes were too full of feet. Now, fine-looking hands are the capable, strong ones. They have character. They are used with grace, but never take on the frivolous, fluttering note. They do not have to have the poetic, pussy-willow softness to make the grade, but must be smooth and white, with well cared

for finger nails. In the theatrical world, graceful hand gestures are appreciated, carefully cultivated. The matinee-goer should keep her eyes open, see with what skill the stars use their hands, pose their fingers, move their arms. By observing, one can learn.

The anatomical perfection or imperfection of the stage beauty's hand is on a fairly even par with the hand of the average woman, the difference resting mainly in the manner of its movements.

The secret lies in the flexible wrist. Unless the wrist has easy motions, the movements of the hand are likely to be awkward. Move your hands about and note if the wrist is stiff or muscle bound. If you find that it is, make it a practice when massaging your hands—to give your wrists a thorough workout.

To keep hands soft and white, use a good hand cream or lotion daily.



Measure Recipes Accurately

AS chairman of a committee to produce the "salad course" for a big luncheon given for a charity, I once asked ten experienced homemakers serving with me, each to make and bring one quart of cooked salad dressing, to be used on the salads. I gave each a copy of the recipe and warned them to be sure to measure level. Came the day of the luncheon. Also the ladies with the salad dressing. But the 10 separate quarts were entirely different in texture, seasoning and even colour. The women confessed they did not "bother" to measure the ingredients level. So we had ten different versions of salad dressing from the same recipe, and not one up to standard.

This determined me to emphasise accurate measurements in cooking on any and every opportunity.

Nonchalant Cooking

If you believe in nonchalant cooking with either "good luck" or "bad luck" as the result, don't bother to measure—merely guess. But if you wish to produce consistently good tasting food follow the time tested example of great chefs, bakers and confectioners. Practise cooking by measuring or weighing the ingredients. Of course, you say the men in these professions cannot risk a failure, because that means they would lose money. Think of having to throw away perhaps 10 quarters of Hollandaise sauce, fifty cakes, or a hundred pounds of candy! But comparably the same thing happens at home when a cake falls, the sauce lumps, the piecrust is like leather, or the biscuits like lead. That is actual money lost too, another hole in the food budget.

It's too much bother to measure ingredients? Takes too much time? No more than using a pattern to cut a dress, or to follow directions when crocheting a sweater. I have never understood why some persons think it is a mark of a good cook never to measure. To be sure, it is often possible to add a dash of this or that seasoning or herb to a soup, to "guess" at the quantity of salt and pepper, or to put together estimated, rather than measured, amounts of fruit for a compote. But when it comes to fundamentals, measuring is a necessity.

Parcolled Foods

Processed parcolled foods such as biscuit mix, piecrust, the new ready mixes for cakes and many others, are accurately compounded by the manufacturer. But even these will not give perfect satisfaction unless accurate measurements are used. You can't measure a half pint of anything with a ten cup and have the amount meet the standard specifications of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. Neither can you measure a tablespoonful of anything with a soup spoon, or a teaspoonful with a coffee spoon, and expect good results in using a commercial product, or in making up foods by standardised recipes, such as those worked out in my first kitchen and printed in this column.

A prominent manufacturer of unflavoured gelatin recognised the fact that many homemakers fail to measure level and that household measuring equipment is often inferior for finger nails. In the theatrical world, graceful hand gestures are appreciated, carefully cultivated. The matinee-goer should keep her eyes open, see with what skill the stars use their hands, pose their fingers, move their arms. By observing, one can learn.

The secret lies in the flexible wrist. Unless the wrist has easy motions, the movements of the hand are likely to be awkward. Move your hands about and note if the wrist is stiff or muscle bound. If you find that it is, make it a practice when massaging your hands—to give your wrists a thorough workout.

Trick Of The Chef

To make very quick little lamb pies, spoon lamb Recheufee mixture into shirred egg dishes. Cover each with a round cut from a slice of buttered white bread and brown under the broiler.

1 teaspoon—1/4 fluid drams
3 teaspoons—1 tablespoon
1 tablespoon—4 fluid drams
4 fluid drams—1/2 fluid ounce
8 fluid ounces—1 cup

When you buy a half-pint measuring cup or set of measuring spoons, take them to your neighbourhood pharmacist who will be glad to check them for accuracy. Then if you use standardised recipes and follow directions, and don't "guess" but measure "level," you will have uniformly good results.

Dinner

Grapefruit
Lamb Recheufee with Biscuit Top
Cauliflower with Cheese
Browned Parsnips
Farina Custards
Coffee or tea Milk (Children)
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

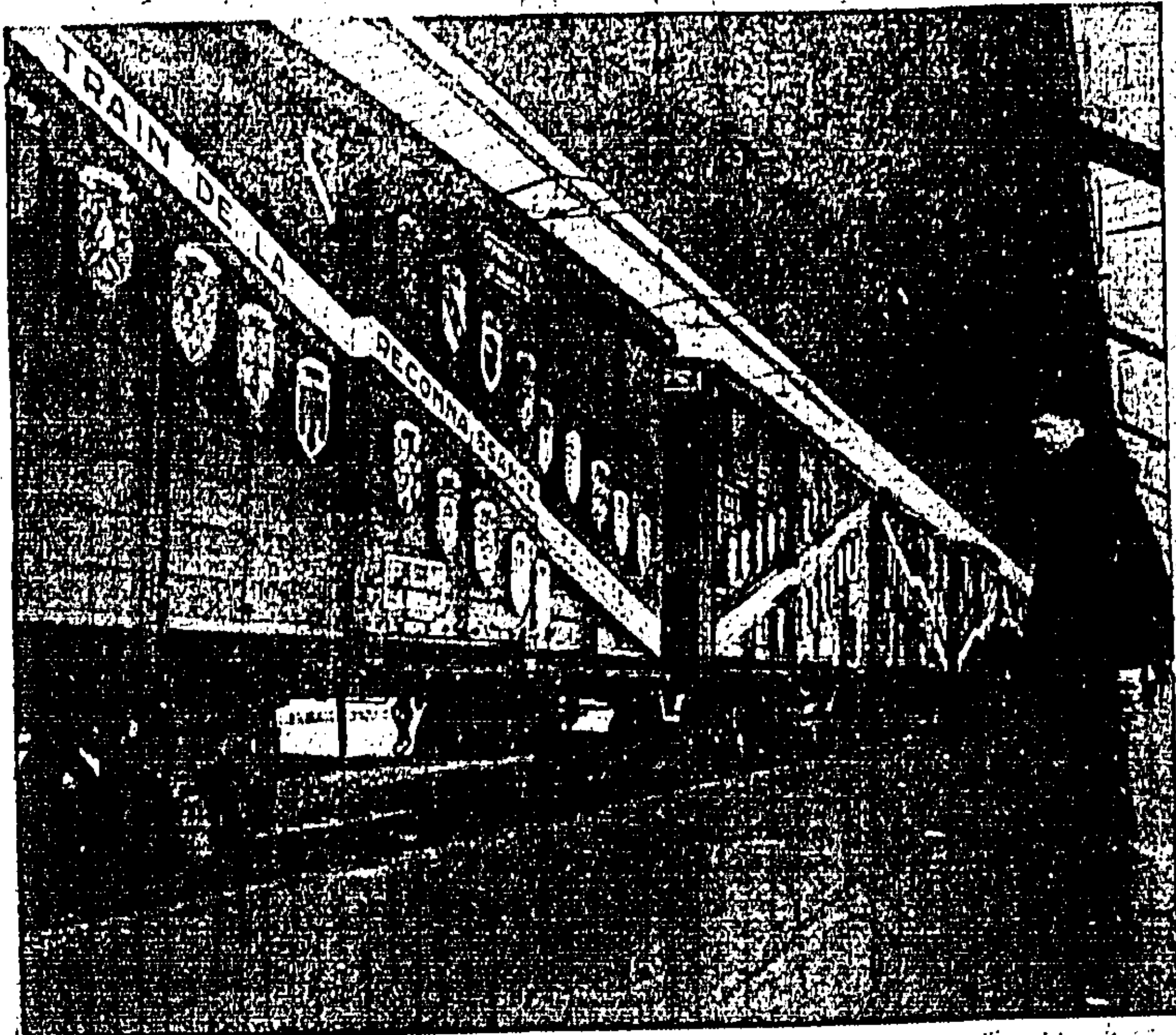
Lamb Recheufee With Biscuit Top

Chop leftover roast or boiled lamb; there should be from 2 1/2 to 3 cups left. Add 2 tsp. flour, 1/4 tsp. sugar, 1/2 tsp. powdered dry mint, 2 c. solid-pack tinned tomato, 1 c. gravy or soup stock, or use 1 c. boiling water and 1 bouillon cube. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and bring to boiling point. Transfer to a well-oiled, shallow baking dish. Cover with very small rich baking powder biscuits. Bake 30 min. in a moderate hot oven, 375 to 400 F.

Cauliflower With Cheese

Select a medium-sized cauliflower. Break off only the very tough outside leaves. Leave on all that look reasonably fresh. Place the cauliflower head down in a pan, and fill it with cold water. Add 1 tsp. salt and let stand 20 min. so any insect life will move out. Then rinse the cauliflower. Cut out the core. Place the cauliflower in a sauce pan. Half cover with boiling water; add 1/2 tsp. salt, cover and slow-boil until tender, about 30 min. (Or pressure cook 8 to 10 min. at 15 lbs. pressure according to size. In this case, put the cauliflower on the rack and use only 1/2 c. water.) When tender, drain and transfer to a deep baking plate. Surround with a thickened sauce made of equal parts cauliflower liquid and top cream, evaporated milk, and seasoned with salt, pepper, and 1/4 tsp. dry mustard. Cover with grated cheese and brown in the oven.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



TO BE SHIPPED TO AMERICA—A Paris gendarme guards a train laden with gifts to be distributed in the United States in appreciation of past favours. The 49 cars, one for each state plus the District of Columbia, will travel by boat to New York.



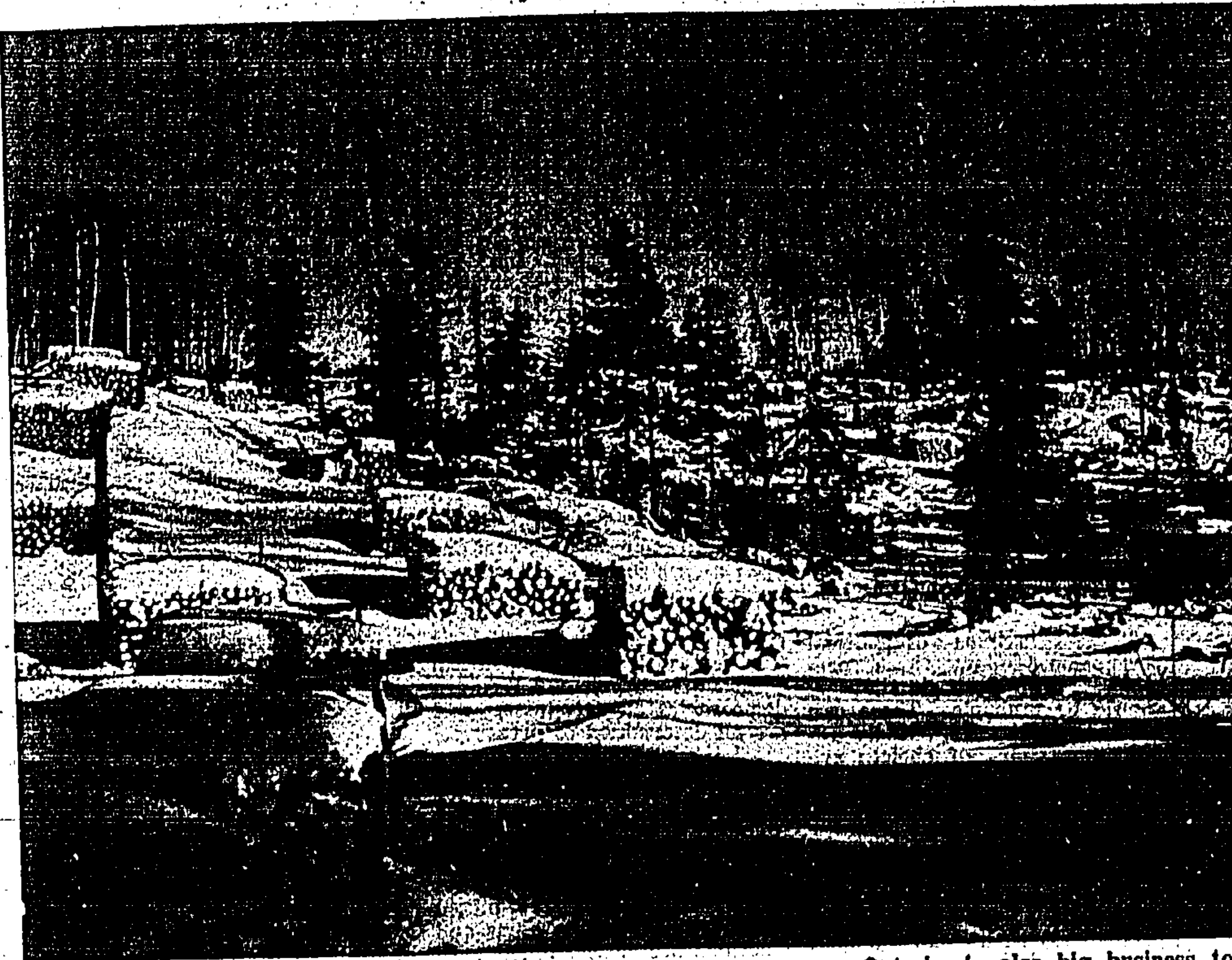
AT THE HELM—Four-year-old Linda Iris Brown has quite a time at the helm of the new British liner Caronia in New York. Captain Donald Sorrell, skipper of the vessel, explains the works.



BLUE RIBBON LAMBS—Elvin Yeagley of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, and 11-year-old Jean Graybill of Manheim, Pennsylvania, exhibit their champion Smithdown lambs at a farm show in Harrisburg. In open competition, Yeagley's entry won the grand championship and Jean's the reserve championship.



INSIDE INFORMATION—First class cook Ignazio Picone explains a torpedo tail assembly to Richard Abruscato, centre, and his own son, John, in a Brooklyn shipyard. Reservists and their families toured the yard at ceremonies dedicating the Naval Reserve submarine training centre.



AWAITING THE SPRING THAW—This picturesque scene in Stevens, Ontario, is also big business to Canadian loggers. Representing millions of dollars in potential paper, the pulp logs will be transported down stream in the spring to the mills in Marathon, 100 miles away.



STYLE CHANGES—Sue Howell, right, of Bakersfield, California, the 1949 "Maid of Cotton," wears a trim cotton suit at the opening of a New York fashion show. Miss Parker, left, wears a dress and bonnet dating back to 1898 while Joan Winn has a dress dating to 1929.



COSTLY FIRE—Philadelphia firemen fight smoke and flames at the 50-year-old First Baptist Church. Damage to one of the finest examples of Byzantine architecture in the United States included the wrecking of a \$45,000 organ and 12 valuable stained-glass windows.



SLICING IT OFF—Moving his 16-room house in three sections, Joseph Delmond of Cleveland had a busy time. In order not to ruin prized shade trees, Delmond sliced the house up before moving it across the street.

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"HIT
COLOR"**

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GAY RED

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"The" woman of allure

TONY MARTIN
Pope Le Maki, chief of hearts

PETER LORRE
"Inspector Stinson"

MARTA TOREN
New Thrill for the Screen!

CASBAH

...forbidden quarter of ALGIERS!

with HUGO HAAS
THOMAS BOMEZ
DOUGLAS DICK

KATHERINE DUNHAM
and her Dancing Dancers

Music by HAROLD ARLEN and
Lyrics by LEO ROBIN

Produced by MAT C. GOLDSTONE. Directed by JOHN BERRY. Screenplay by MAT C. GOLDSTONE. Based upon the novel "From Le Maki" by Georges Simenon. Adapted for the screen by JOHN BERRY. Cast by MAT C. GOLDSTONE. A UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL RELEASE.

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ROME CEREMONY ETC., ETC.

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"CRY WOLF"

THE HOWL IN THE NIGHT IS THE VOICE OF DANGER!

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IN TECHNICOLOR

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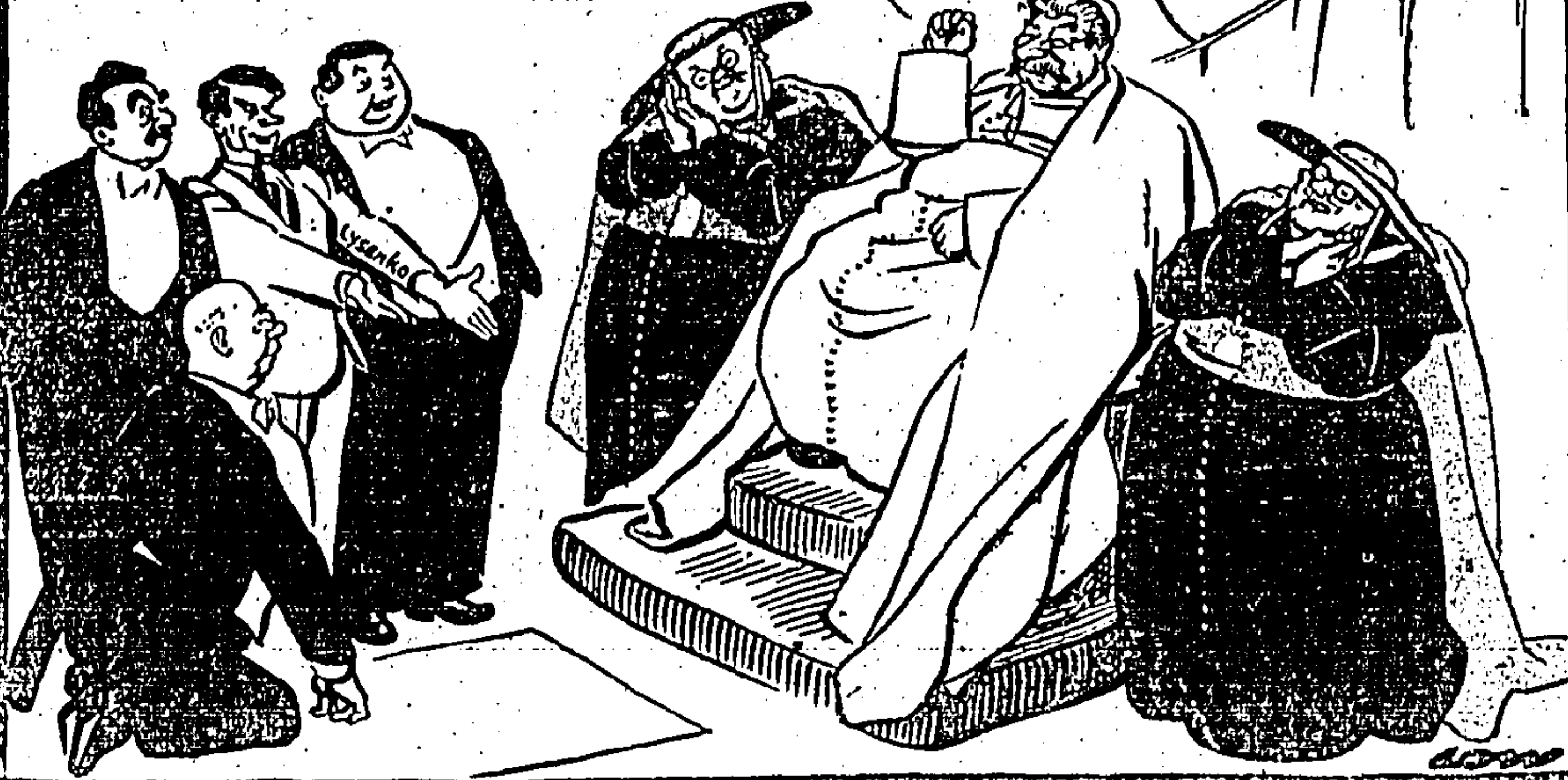
TO-MORROW EXTRA SHOW
Walt DISNEY'S **"SONG OF THE SOUTH"** Color By Technicolor

OPENS TO-MORROW: Gregory PECK • John GARFIELD in
THE BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR! **"Gentlemen's Agreement"**

"BOLSHEVISM CAN ALTER NATURE"

Moscow has decided to build up a pro-Communist
branch of The Catholic Church in Hungary.

NEWS ITEM



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POLITICAL PERSUASION IN THE EUROPEAN DEMOCRACIES

By Sir Ernest Barker

ALL our Western democracies are systems of discussion. The discussion is between alternative policies, presented to the citizen's choice by different advocates, and commended to his reason by all the arts and methods of rational persuasion.

The essential basis of every democratic system of discussion is, therefore, the free citizen; the citizen who is triply free as possessing three rights to freedom—first, freedom of thought; next, freedom of the expression of thought and the propagation of opinion; and, lastly, freedom of assembly and association for the purpose of such expression and propagation. The free citizen, thinking freely, and discussing freely different ideas and alternative policies, and engaged in a process of mutual persuasion with his fellow-citizens—this is the source and the strength of every democracy.

Three principles of political persuasion follow these premises. The first is that it should be multiple. There can be no choice by the chooser unless a number of choices are offered. A number of choices cannot be offered unless there are a number of persuaders—not one persuader (or group of persuaders), with a monopoly of the means of persuasion, but many persuaders (or groups of persuaders) with equal and open access to all the means of persuasion.

Arrayed In Groups

NORMALLY, in a democracy, the persuaders are arrayed in groups, alternative and competing groups, composed of freely associated members who form political parties. Political persuasion, in a democratic system which offers a number of choices for discussion to the electorate, demands a plurality of parties and a multiplicity of persuaders. But this multiplicity is not always easily achieved. A persuading group may persuade itself that it offers the only right alternative and the only permissible choice; and it may therefore seek to vindicate a monopoly of persuasion.

But persuasion dies when it becomes a monopoly. It ceases to be persuasion, and it becomes compulsion. Democracy dies with it; for discussion ceases when compulsion kills the free

comparison of alternatives and the free choice of the citizen.

If there is to be any democracy, there must be multiple persuasion. The extreme Right must tolerate the right of the extreme Left to enjoy equal and open access to all the means of persuasion. The extreme Left must tolerate the similar right of the extreme Right. This is the first principle of political persuasion which our Western democracies all recognise, and are all determined to preserve.

A second principle which they recognise and are determined to preserve is that political persuasion should be rational—or at any rate primarily rational. It is true that man is a mixed creature; that his passions and emotions are closely allied with his reason; and that a purely rational man would be an abstract and unreal spectre. But it is also true that discussion is essentially a rational process, and that democracy is based on the rule of reason and law, and not of passion and arbitrary will.

True persuasion will always appeal to the best in man; it will appeal to his reason, and it will therefore be rational. This is no doubt a counsel of perfection. It is so much easier to appeal to passion than it is to appeal to reason. But though it may be easier, it is not wise; and, what is more, it is not successful. There is a sovereign good sense and a rational power in the mind of the general people which listen most, in the last resort, to the still small voice of reason.

A third principle of political persuasion is that it should be, if one may use the word, *refusable*. Persuasion is not persuasion when it seeks to demand or command. Persuasion ceases to be rational, and to

leave any room for the play of reason in those to whom it is addressed, when instead of begging for acceptance—on the ground of the reason in it—it simply stands for acceptance on the ground of the power behind it.

Persuasion allied to any form of force—to military formations of uniformed adherents, or to any form or method of intimidation—has ceased to be persuasion. Equally, persuasion allied to bribery loses its essence and ceases to be itself. If force appeals to our fears, bribery appeals to our lower passions and meaner interests; and both do violence to our rational nature.

Three Principles

THESE may be said to be the three main principles of political persuasion. They are limits as well as principles. (Indeed every principle of action is by its nature a limit on action); but there is still a further limit to be added. Political persuasion by individuals or groups must always respect and move within the fundamental limits which are set, first by the system of public order and next, by the ideas of social decency cherished by the general community.

Persuasion has a large range; but there are things beyond its range. Respect for the system of public order sets a limit to persuasion intended or likely to incite others to alter by violence the established system of government, or to promote disorder and crime. Respect for the ideas of social decency cherished by the general community sets a limit to persuasion intended or likely to bring sexual and general morality into discredit.

It is true that persuasion of the latter order is hardly, in the strict sense, political persuasion. But the general morality of a country is so closely linked with its system of public order that an attempt to discredit the one is likely to affect the other.

I have just said that the right of political persuasion must respect the fundamental limits set by the system of public order. But there is also the converse of this proposition. The government which is charged with defending the system of public order must also respect the right of political persuasion, and leave that right in the hands

Christianity and Communism

By Dr. W.R. Inge

"THE riches and goods of Christians are not common, as touching the right, title, and possession of the same, as certain Anabaptists do falsely boast." So says the 38th Article of Religion in the Anglican Prayer Book.

There is a natural right to property honestly earned and properly used, which the State has no right to violate. But all natural rights may be forfeited by the murderer who forfeits his right to life, the thief his right to liberty.

The Lambeth Report, issued by the Conference held last year, as might be expected, hedges in a rather undignified manner. We can hear Right and Left wingers urging in turn that their views should be stated. Marxian Communism is condemned because it is based on hatred, not like Christian charity on love; because it has shown itself ruthless in racial action and indifference to freedom of thought. By despotic use of power, it becomes a cloak for imperialism. On the other hand, the Church must not make common cause with anti-Communist forces; it must not allow itself to be identified with social reaction, otherwise we shall not win the workers.

This is rather flabby and facing both ways.

Christianity has never been a "proletarian religion." This phrase was used unfortunately by Arnold Toynbee in his "Study of History" in a sense of his own. The Galileans were a well educated and upstanding peasantry, whose prosperity is testified by Josephus. The Epistles of St Paul, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the Fourth Gospel were not written for the submerged tenth.

The voluntary sharing of possessions by the infant Church of Jerusalem has nothing to do with political Communism. And Russia itself is not Communist. The old gang, who were idealistic Communists, were liquidated by Stalin. Stalin himself said: "There are two theories; one, to every man according to his needs; that is Communism; the other, to every man according to the value of his work; that is Socialism. We have chosen the second."

STALKING HORSE

Russia is on piece-work, and in this respect really from Communism than nations which do not recognise payment by results. Communism in Russia is useful for export; it is really only a stalking-horse for aggressive imperialism. Russian Socialism and Nazism are birds of a feather, the other a dictatorship of the Left, is mere political humbug. Both are, or were, police states, ruling by terror, with such cruelty as has seldom if ever been seen before. The political churchman is always on the same side, the winning side, and as power is always abused it is always on the wrong side. There is not the slightest reason to expect that our new masters will behave either better or worse than the oligarchs of the eighteenth century and the plutocrats of the nineteenth. A Church which goes into politics always comes out badly smirched.

All forms of government are bad, and Christianity can exist under any of them. It was probably at its purest during the persecutions.

There is no reason why a despotic government should be anti-religious, and it is very unlikely to remain so. In Russia the anti-God propaganda has ceased, and the few churches which remain open are crowded. Some kind of concordat with religion is necessary for a tyranny. From Constantine to Napoleon this has been recognised.

WILL NEVER SUIT

In Russia the priests are expected to be government aples; the secrecy of the confessional is not respected; but atheism has no necessary connection with Communism. It appeared to have while Communism was a fanatical creed, a religion of a kind, but this was a fever, from which Russia has recovered, perhaps with immunity against a second attack.

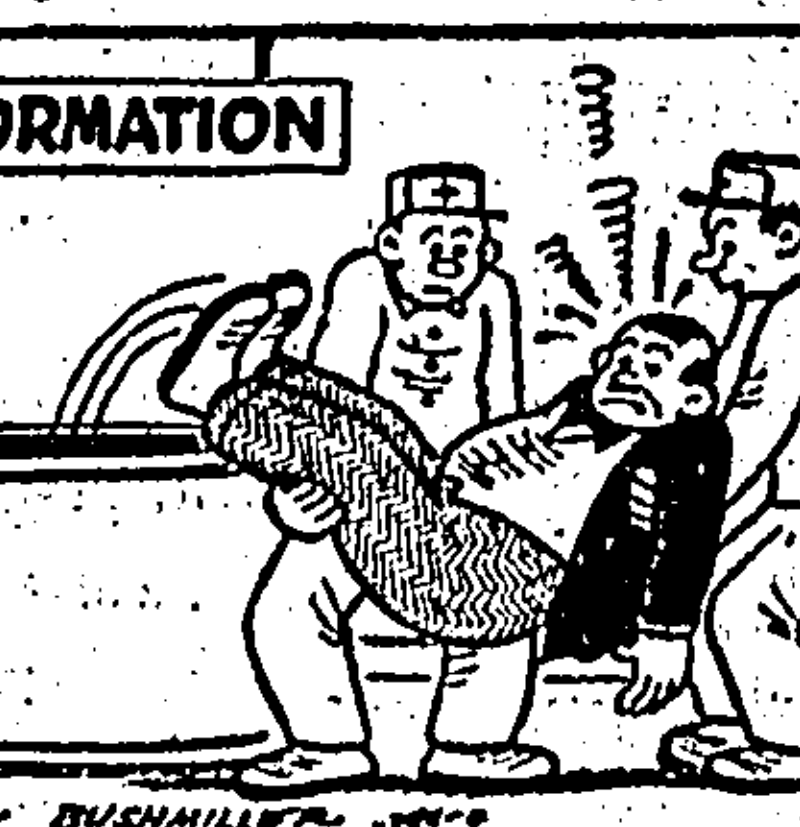
The real objection to Communism is that though it suits bees and ants, whose civilisation has reached a stable equilibrium, it will never suit human beings. Man is an incorrigibly competitive animal. He is sometimes too keen to win; he ought to have other interests; but we shall not cure him by forbidding him to play at all. The struggle for power may be as bitter and as mischievous as the struggle for wealth.

The truth was spoken long ago by that great and good man, the emperor Tiberius, as reported by Tacitus. He was requested to sanction some kind of dole, and he replied: "Industry will languish, idleness will be encouraged, if men have nothing to hope or to fear from themselves. They will all indolently expect help from others, lazy themselves and a burden to the government."

(Continued on Page 5)

NANCY Question Marathon

By Ernie Bushmiller



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SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO. (HONGKONG)

PRO Attacks Govt. "Dishonesty" In Press Relations

London, Feb. 10.—The Chief Publicity Officer of the State-owned British Transport Commission today attacked what he called the dishonesty of British Government departments in their relations with the Press.

In a booklet on public relations which he has sent to the Royal Commission on the Press, Mr. H. J. Brebner declared that "time and time again official denials have been issued in respect of statements in the newspapers the facts of which have been later confirmed by the department concerned."

Quiet 'King Or Republic' Election In Ulster

Belfast, Feb. 10.—The people of Northern Ireland today cast their votes for "King or Republic" in a generally quiet poll after the most bitter general election campaign in 28 years.

Only a few isolated encounters between Nationalists and anti-partitionists were reported as long queues formed outside the polling places and Nationalists returned from England, Scotland and Wales to record their votes.

The election was regarded as a plebiscite on whether the six Northern counties should remain a part of the United Kingdom or merge with the Eireann Republic.

Fifty-seven candidates contested 28 of the 52 seats in the House of Commons. Sir Basil Brooke's Unionist Party was expected to be returned with 30 seats out of the 52.

Counting will begin tomorrow and the results, except four seats at Queen's University, whose electors vote by post, should be known late in the afternoon.

Both sides made supreme efforts to win endorsement of their cause. Unionists contested every one of the 28 seats, while anti-partition candidates were aided by funds collected at Church doors south of the border.

Londonderry Unionists alleged today that "anti-partitionist obstruction" caused a serious hold-up and reduced the number of voters in that city division.

Unionists said some anti-partition agents at the polls challenged all Unionist voters and had them sworn even when their identity cards were in order. This tactic caused queues of as many as 100 people and, according to Unionists, sent home many would-be voters who got tired of waiting.

Unionist voters were distinguished by pink poll cards. Anti-partitionists had green cards issued by their own supporters.

Nuns appeared early at the polls. In North Tyrone, where voting queues formed for the first time in history, anti-partitionists brought stretchers and blind, crippled and infirm people to the polling booths to vote for their candidates.

Men and women ranging in age from 70 to 100 hobbled into polling booths on sticks. In the border county of Fermanagh, police removed Eireann flags flown by Nationalist (anti-partitionist) supporters.

At Ardgarran, in the next border county of Tyrone, the Nationalist candidates succeeded in having the Union Jack removed from a polling station on the ground that it was the Unionist Party emblem.—Reuter.

"To build up confidence, accuracy is the first essential. With accuracy goes honesty. It is to be feared that the temptations to dishonesty are strong in Government relations with the Press. These temptations must be absolutely resisted."

"It is natural that the Press will cease to consult or to check news items with departments which adopt such methods."

"It is no exaggeration to say that lack of accuracy and lack of complete honesty account for a great part of the friction of certain Whitehall Public Relations Departments that appears in the leading articles of the newspapers. Any person having these faults is more likely to prove a liability to his department than an asset."

He said the function of a press officer must always be to give the Press the things it needed, not the things it did not need.

"Adverse comment by the Press is either well-founded or it is not. If it is well-founded, the good press officer, instead of resenting it, will receive it with gratitude because it provides an opportunity for dealing with weaknesses in the undertaking which otherwise might have remained undiscovered and unremedied," he added.

Mr. Brebner, now 51, was awarded the American Medal of Freedom for his work as Press Adviser to SHAEF in the invasion of Europe. A former civil servant, he was in charge of the Post Office's Press Section in 1920. During the war he was successively Director of the News Division of the Ministry of Information and Adviser to the British Minister of State in the Middle East.—Reuter.

Want More Information On Spy Ring

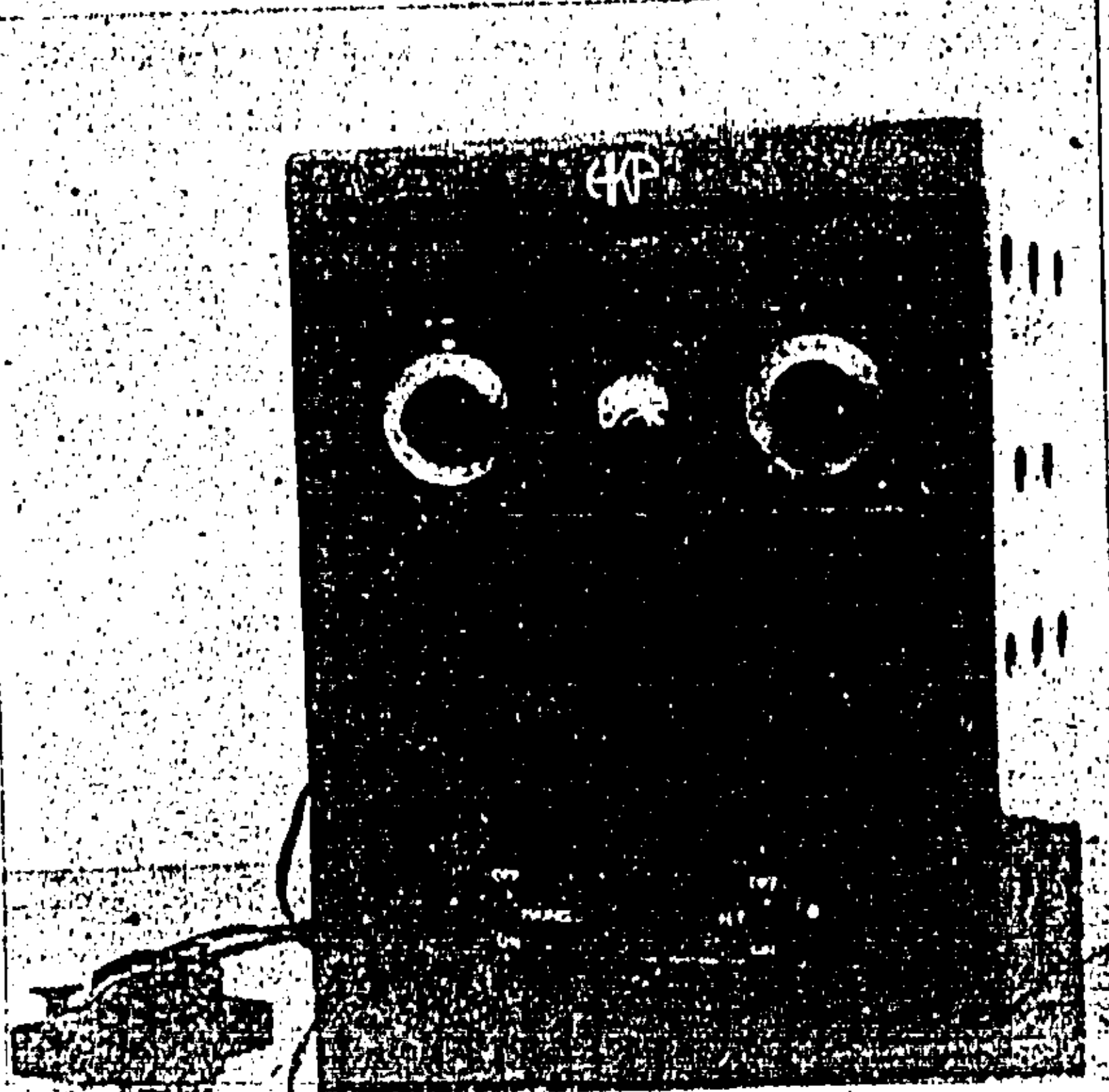
Washington, Feb. 10.—Army and Navy Intelligence chiefs have been invited to give the House Un-American Activities Committee a full account of the pre-war Red spy ring in Japan.

The announcement was made simultaneously with the release of the Sorge report.

Members of the Un-American activities group said they want to ask Major General Leroy Irwin, of the Army, and Rear-Admiral T. B. Inglis, of the Navy, whether Red spies in Japan were in contact with the Soviet espionage ring active in the United States before World War II.

General Irwin and Admiral Inglis are scheduled to appear tomorrow. Attorney General Tom Clark has also been invited.

The committee chairman, Mr. John W. Reed, told reporters that Mr. Clark and the intelligence officers were asked to meet the committee in accordance with a new policy of co-operation between the committee and executive departments.—United Press.



The wireless telegraphy set, made from spare parts, which is being used in Hongkong by the police to provide an important radio link with Macao. See story below.

First Direct HK-Macao Police Radio Link Officially Opened

The first direct wireless telegraphy link ever to be made between the Hongkong and Macao Police Forces has just been established.

It was officially inaugurated at 12.55 p.m. yesterday, when the Hongkong Commissioner of Police, Mr. D. W. MacIntosh, conveyed a greetings message through the apparatus to the Macao Commissioner, Captain L. Paletti.

Both transmission and reception of the message was reported to be excellent, and the signals proved strong enough to over-ride any interference. Captain Paletti sent a return signal, clearly received at this end, in which he expressed appreciation of the link-up.

It was first decided to set up a police telegraph channel between this Colony and Macao at a recent conference there attended by the Commissioners of Hongkong, Canton and Macao.

The suggestion was made by Mr. MacIntosh, who offered to provide the necessary men and materials to complete the job. The building of sets was begun almost immediately afterwards.

Field work and tests were carried out under the supervision of the Hongkong Police Communications Officer, Supt. G. D. Binstead, who recently made a trip to Macao to complete the arrangements.

The apparatus is composed of spare parts available from material already in the possession of the Hongkong Government, and has therefore not entailed any financial aid from the authorities.

It was designed and built by Inspectors Appleton and Karpovich of the Hongkong Police Radio Branch.

Although the general purpose of the link-up is to enable the facilitation of speedy normal police enquiries, it should be invaluable in cases of piracy, aircraft crashes, special weather reports and emergency calls.

It might be pointed out that if such a link had been in operation at the time of the Catalina crash, when nearly all on board perished, much anxiety on the part of relatives would have been prevented, and aid obtained within a shorter period.

CHRISTIANITY & COMMUNISM

(Continued from Page 4)

Hope and fear are the main inducements to work for nine people out of ten. Abolish them, and the work will not be done; or if it must be done, it will be necessary to reintroduce fear in some shape or other. The cozier dangles a carrot in front of his donkey's nose. Take away the carrot and there is nothing but the stick. This is why Herbert Spencer said: "Socialism will mean slavery, and the slavery will not be mild."

The only successful experiments in Communism hitherto have been small voluntary societies, with cellabacy and a religious basis. Such were the monasteries in the Middle Ages, and such were a few communities in America. One of them found silver on its land; after which it ceased to all vacancies. The last Communist was an aged millionaire.

The monasteries were refuges at a time of intolerable social disturbance. They did good work in preserving some fragments of culture in a dark age; if our pessimists are right there may be a demand for such communities in the near future. But Communism on a larger scale almost inevitably destroys the family, which must always be the nursery of the best things in human life. Within the family there is a natural Communism.

Travellers Stranded

Green River, Wyoming, Feb. 10.—The United States Red Cross and the United States Army are rushing emergency supplies to the Western plains where 6,000 railway travellers are stranded in a blizzard. The critical area was in southern Wyoming, where 43 trains were halted in drifts and of these only 29 are at railway stations.—Reuter.

Gammans Causes Laughter In House

"Enormous Damage" Of Shuttlecock Duty

London, Feb. 10.—Any of the 1,200 shuttlecocks brought by the Malayan badminton team to Britain which remain unused and are re-exported will qualify for a refund of duty and tax, Mr. Glenvil Hall, the Secretary to the Treasury, stated in Parliament today.

Mr. Leonard Gammans, Conservative, had complained that when the team arrived on December 27 they were charged £56 customs duty on their shuttlecocks.

He asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer why the team was not given the same facilities as during the Olympic Games.

Mr. Glenvil Hall replied that the Malayan team imported 1,200 shuttlecocks of Danish manufacture on which duty and purchase tax were "properly charged."

The concessions granted for the Olympic Games were justified, he said, by special circumstances no longer obtaining.

He added: "I am prepared to authorize the refund of duty and tax on any of those shuttlecocks unused which are re-exported by the Malayan team if due notice is given to the Commissioner of Customs and excise."

Mr. Gammans said this team always practised with a particular type of shuttlecock which they had to import.

Enormous damage would be done in the Colony, he said, and said he would be glad to arrange a refund on all the shuttlecocks.

Mr. Hall replied that there had to be fairness to British traders. If he allowed "this enormous quantity" to come in duty free it would have been unfair to those who made them in Britain.

Mr. Gammans asked if he realized that this particular type of shuttlecock was not manufactured in Britain.

Mr. Hall: The short answer is that you are grossly misinformed on the matter.—Reuter.

KCC BRIDGE AND MAH JONG DRIVE

The bridge and mah jong drive, being organised by the Ladies' Committee of the Kowloon Cricket Club will be held next Wednesday, February 10, and not on Friday, February 11, as previously announced to members.

Members are requested to note that these drives will in future be held at the KCC on the third Wednesday in every month.

P.W.D. TRIAL SUMMING UP

(Continued from Page 1)

fore the fact and would be just as guilty as any one person who committed such a larceny.

His Lordship then went on to deal with the facts on each of the particular counts and said that for convenience, he would deal with nine larceny charges in their order, then the charge of obtaining money by false pretences and finally the conspiracy charge.

Taking the Yacht Club charge first, his Lordship said that the evidence of Mr. Forsyth was very important. He then read at length from his notes.

MUST BE SATISFIED

After reviewing the evidence on the first count dealing with the theft of 900 yards of electrical wire which were installed in the Yacht Club, his Lordship told the Jury that they had to be satisfied that the wire was the property of the Government or was at least in the possession of the Government, and that it was applied to a private job, and that the two accused arranged for the wire to be sent there.

Regarding the second count, which was against Spary alone, and which related to the theft of two fluorescent lamps that were fitted up in H.F. Shields' office in Gloucester Building, his Lordship dealt with the evidence of Shields himself, his assistant, Fanny Wong, and the accused in relation to that matter. There was a discrepancy between the evidence of Shields and his assistant regarding the payment to Spary. Shields had said he paid \$300, the assistant said the amount was \$250, and Spary himself testified that he received \$200.

The foreman of the Wanchai workshop, Ho Ting, had said that the lamps were left behind in the workshop after the war, and the workmen engaged on the work in Shields' office said they got the lamps from Ho Ting at the workshop. Power plugs which were also fitted were said by Ho Ting to have been bought with money Spary had given him.

In his own evidence, Spary said he had known Shields for a long time and knew that after the war Shields was a part time Government dentist. In cross-examination, Spary admitted that the particular job at Gloucester Building was a private job, and there was no suggestion that he had done it while thinking that Shields was still a semi-Government dentist.

Spary further said he got the lamps from the second floor of the Wanchai workshop. He claimed that the lamps were his own—personal property and that he had got them from dealers for efficiency tests and they had never wanted them back.

When Ho Ting told him that Shields wanted some power plugs put in, he gave money to Ho to buy them. Shields later asked Spary if he had a fan. Spary had two or three fans which he said he had bought from some military personnel when they left the Colony. After he had put the fan up for Shields, he met Shields who asked him what the work cost, and Spary replied "roughly \$200." Shields gave him that \$200, and Spary took it that \$150 was for the fan, and the rest for the power plugs which he had paid for out of his own pocket.

His Lordship directed the Jury that on that count, they had to be satisfied that the lamps were in the possession of his Majesty.

The summing-up is continuing.

Radio Hongkong

11.30.—Programme Summary: 6.01.—Composers Cavalcade: Robert Sizel (ORBS); 6.30.—Cantonese by Radio: 6.30.—Studio; 6.30.—Edmond's News and His Tumbler; 6.30.—Hand; 7.00.—World News; 7.15.—Sporting Review (Studio); 7.30.—Variety Band Box from the Golders Green Hippodrome; 7.45.—The Editorials (London Relay); 8.10.—The Man Born to be King by Dorothy L. Sayers (BBC); 8.30.—From the Editorials; 8.45.—The Editorials; 9.00.—Vocal Recital by Lila Vincent (Central); with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown (Studio); 9.15.—Story: "Here comes the Copper Head" by Clifford Davies (Studio); 9.30.—Short Program of the Music of Delius (Studio); 10.00.—Radio Newswear (London Relay); 10.15.—The Editorials; 10.45.—The Editorials; 11.00.—"Think on These Things" (BBC); 11.15.—Weather Report and Close Down.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mails close before 10 a.m., registered and parcel posts close at 5 p.m. on the previous day. Mails are closed at Kowloon Central Post Office, half an hour earlier than the GPO closing times.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11
Closing Times by Sea:
Shanghai, Nanking, Tientsin, Peking, Swatow, Amoy and Taipei, 3.30 p.m.
Manila, Honolulu, USA & Canada, 5 p.m.

Air Parcel Post for Manila, Honolulu and USA, (CPO) 4.30 p.m. (CPO) 5 p.m. Ordinary Air Mail (Printed Matters, Samples and Small Parcel Posts) for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and USA, (CPO) 4.30 p.m. (CPO) 5 p.m. Closing Times by Sea:
Japan, 3 p.m.
Siam, 3 p.m.
Straits, 3 p.m.
Batavia, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12
Closing Times by Air:
Swatow and Amoy, 6.30 a.m. (reg); 9 a.m. (ord).
Shanghai, 9 a.m. (reg); 9.30 a.m. (ord).
Siam, 11.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Tientsin, Peking, Chungking and Taipei, 5 p.m.
Bangkok, 5 p.m.
Closing Times by Sea:
Tientsin, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, 10 a.m.
Honolulu, USA, Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco, (No Parcel Post for Canada), Noon.

Manila and Marseilles, Noon.
Swatow and Fochow, 1 p.m.
Amoy, 2 p.m.
Siam, 2 p.m.
Holloway and Pakhoi via Holloway, 3 p.m.
Swatow, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13
Closing Times by Air:
Kunming, 9.30 a.m.
Kuala Lumpur, 9.30 a.m.
Alexandria (Nairobi, Johannesburg and Marseilles via Alexandria), 10 a.m.
London, 10 a.m. (CPO) 10 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Hankow and Hanoi, 10 a.m.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

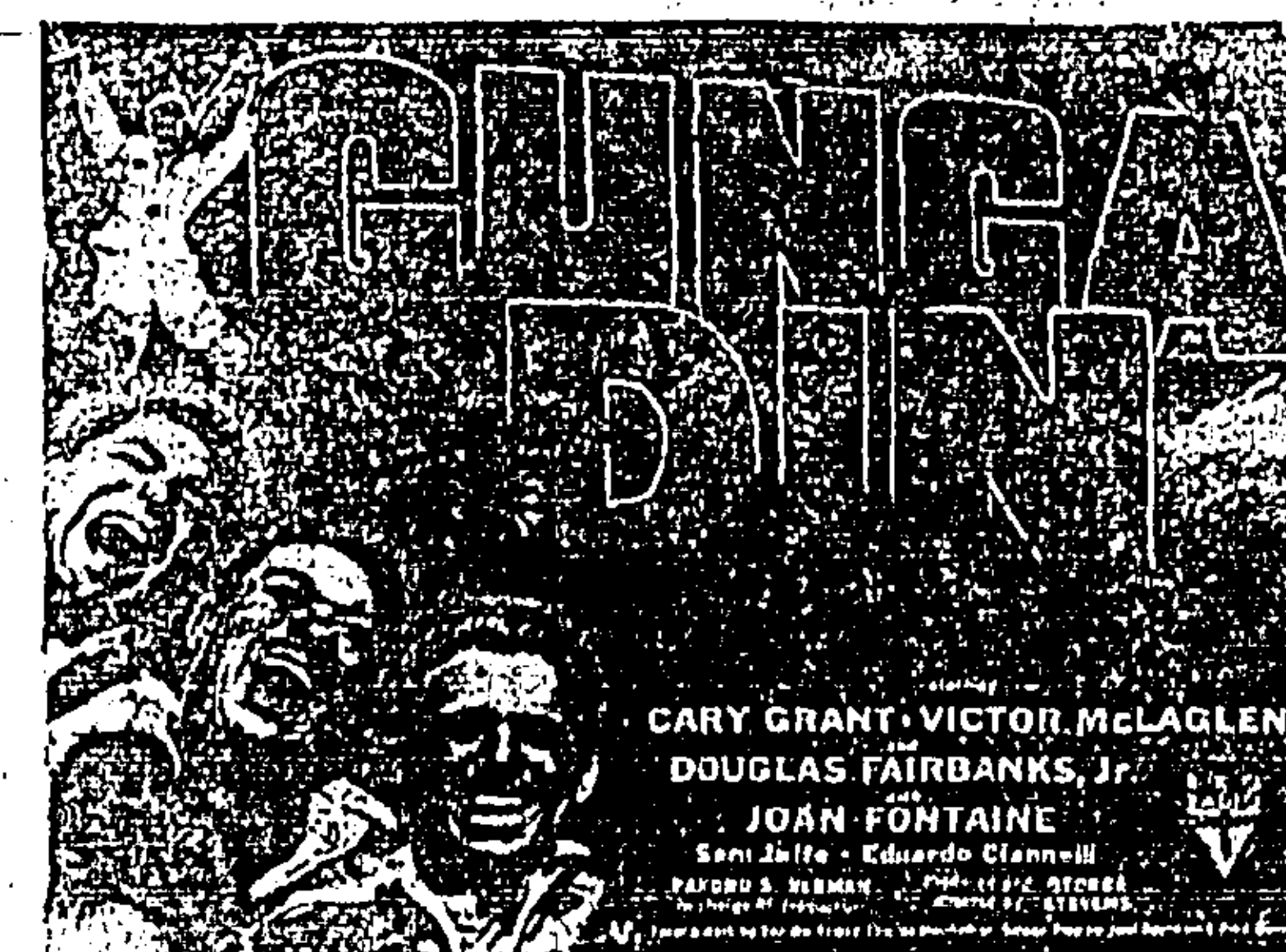
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PHILIP DORN CATHERINE McLEOD WILLIAM CARTER MME MARIA OUSPENSKAYA FELIX BRESSART TRITZ FELD

Directed by FRANK BORZAGE • A REPUBLIC PICTURE

Riot Squads Guard Rome Cinemas

Rome, Feb. 10.—Jeep loads of heavily armed riot police guarded the entrances to two Rome cinemas on Thursday after riots had ushered in the showing of the film "Iron Curtain" on Wednesday night.

Two paper bombs were exploded and seats ripped up by spectators protesting against the showing. Police arrested three persons, one of whom the police said was a Communist party member.—Associated Press.

CROCODILE FEARS!

London, Feb. 10.—Two girls walking in King's Park, Edinburgh, screamed when they saw a crocodile in St Margaret's Loch, but the reptile was dead. It is thought to have been put in the loch as a hoax by university students.—Reuter.

Film Star's Divorce

Juarez, Mexico, Feb. 10.—Merle Oberon, the film star, was granted a divorce in the civil court of Juarez today, from Lucie Ballard, a Hollywood cameraman, on the grounds of "incompatibility."—Associated Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Yes, I know what the mama bear said to the papa bear, and if you do, too, let me get on with my war!"

Sweden States Her Position

Why She Supports Scandinavian Pact

Washington, Feb. 10. — A highly authoritative source today said that the Swedish Ambassador, Mr Erik Boheman, told the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, yesterday:

1. Sweden considers the Scandinavian pact as the wisest instrument at present to keep the cold war out of Scandinavia.

2. Sweden has carefully refrained from trying to influence Norway to accept the Scandinavian pact, considering that Norway should make up her own mind without outside pressure.

3. Sweden has one of the most important armed forces in Western Europe and it is respected by Sweden's neighbours, large and small.

The source said Mr Acheson did not give any opinion on the Scandinavian pact, but asked many searching questions. It said the State Department, for the first time, had authoritative information on that project as a result of the visit of Mr Boheman and Mr Henrik de Kauffmann, the Danish Ambassador.

SWEDEN'S ARMY

Also, Mr Acheson apparently has been told for the first time that Sweden can arm and mobilize up to 700,000 men or equipped with a maximum of about 50,000 by Norway and 20,000 to 30,000 by Denmark.

It was understood that Mr Acheson was aware that, unlike the proposed Atlantic pact, the Scandinavian pact would provide for automatic aid of armed forces in case of aggression.

The source also stressed the fact that the United States until now apparently had not been told that Soviet Russia had a healthy respect for the Swedish armed forces because:

1. Sweden has arms to give her men, which is not the case (to the same extent) with Norway and Denmark.

2. The Russians remember that in the 500 years during which Sweden has been in various wars with them the Swedish troops generally acquitted themselves well.

SECOND THOUGHTS

The foregoing points were believed to have given at least some second thoughts to United States officials regarding the Scandinavian pact. This in turn might be reflected back amongst Norwegian officials.

Moreover, the Nordic envoys themselves were understood to have confirmed that progress so far on the Atlantic pact was not as advanced as some supposed. Some authorities close to negotiations thought this might enter into Norwegian calculations, as well as the expectation that the United States will be unable to make an effective promise of arms until Congress has granted authority to render such assistance, at least to the Atlantic Pact nations.

In connection with the above points, a Norwegian official refused to comment except by saying it was true the Atlantic Pact was not as advanced as the Norwegians had thought it was, but that this had an advantage in that it would give the Norwegian Parliament sufficient time to discuss and weigh the merits of the Atlantic Pact.

The official added that the Norwegian delegation continued to take a calm and dispassionate view of the Atlantic Pact.—United Press.

Stiff Sentence For General

Prague, Feb. 10.—General Karel Janoušek, once Inspector-General of Czech air units in the British Air Force, was sentenced to 19 years in prison on Thursday for treason, desertion and conspiracy.

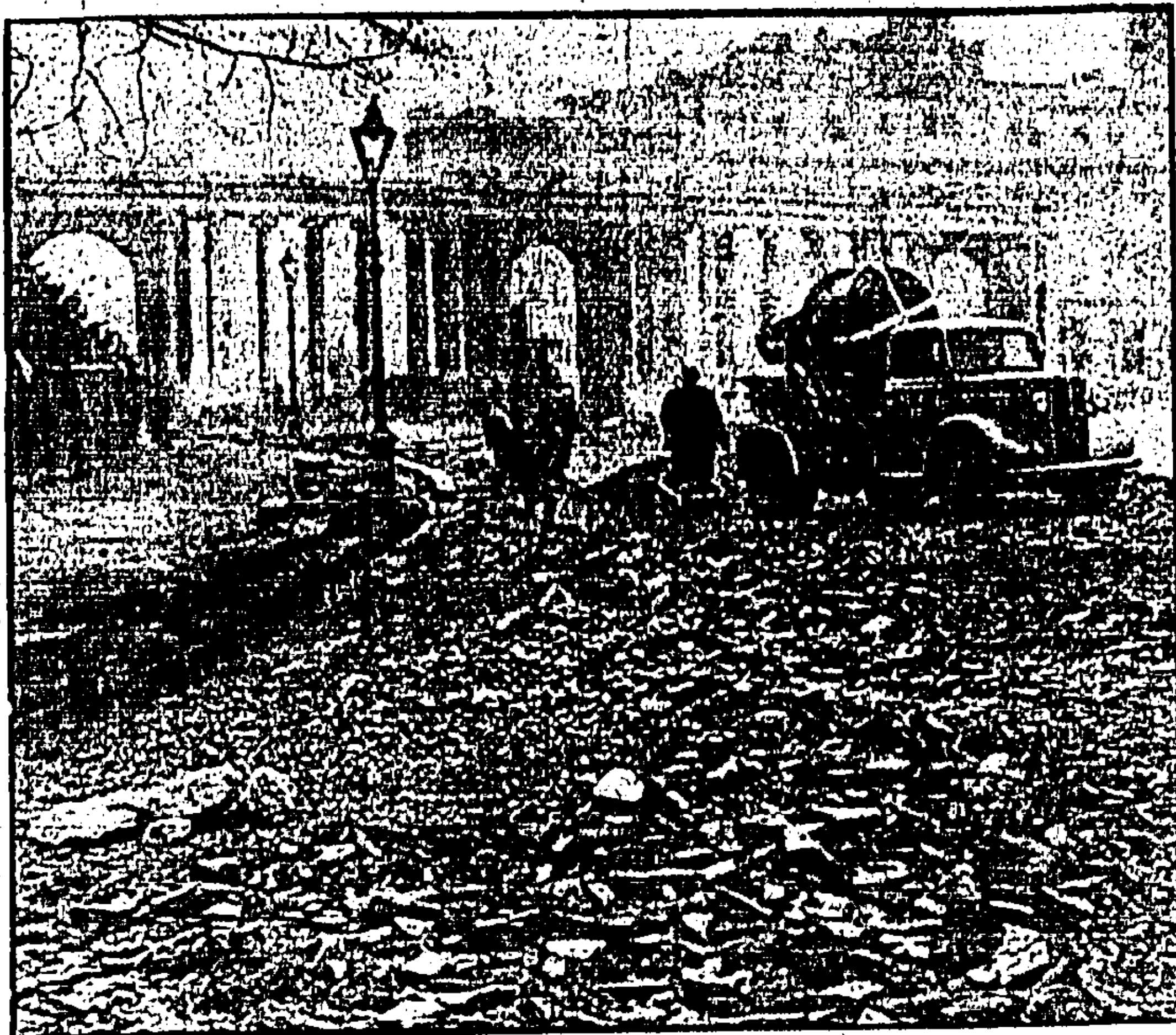
He was sentenced to death last June after he was captured while trying to cross the border but his sentence was commuted to 18 years in prison.

The case went for retrial and Thursday's 10-year sentence resulted. Several others, accused as accomplices were sentenced to from three to 15 years in prison.—Associated Press.



"Madam, will you please remove your hat?"

THEY ARE BUSY CHANGING LONDON'S FACE—



—5 CLEANING IT



—Set at Holborn Viaduct, the car is being cleaned after renovation, get a coat of lacquer for spring.

Unsuccessful Deep Sea Dive Not In Vain

Brussels, Feb. 10.—Professor Auguste Piccard has reported that his unsuccessful October deep-sea dive attempt in the six-foot metal "bathysphere" was not in vain.

Slightly modified, the sphere should be able to make a two-and-a-half mile descent fully manned. The Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research, which financed the Professor's Cape Verde expedition, has studied the report, according to which the metal sphere worked perfectly and is still habitable.

Professor Piccard abandoned the attempt after unmanned trial dives had revealed technical difficulties in controlling and launching the Tontex "underwater balloon."

The report said that the ballast releasing device worked without a hitch but the main problem was the method of launching. In the October attempt the system of using a winch on the deck of the parent vessel had proved unsatisfactory, and the parent vessel, the 3,000-ton Sealis, was too small and had listed heavily during launching operations.

Duffeted by high seas, the bathysphere's flotation chamber, containing 7,000 gallons of aviation fuel, was damaged and the fuel had to be jettisoned.—Reuter.

Volcano Erupts Violently

Auckland, New Zealand, Feb. 10.—The most violent eruption on record of the 7,600 foot Ngauruhoe volcano in North Island continued throughout today.

The volcano was flinging huge rocks 1,000 feet into the air early today and a cloud of black smoke was swirling 30,000 feet above. There is no threat to life.

An earthquake located 150 miles out at sea from Wellington shook a wide area of New Zealand today, but did no damage.—Associated Press.

Split In Dutch Cabinet Over Indonesia Thought Inevitable

The Hague, Feb. 10.—The Netherlands Cabinet, facing an almost inevitable split over its Indonesian policy, held a special three-and-a-half hours' meeting today without announcing a decision. Political quarters felt the crisis was rapidly reaching a climax. The Ministers will resume their discussions tomorrow, it was understood.

During this week's debate on Indonesia in the Second Chamber, party speakers had demanded clear-cut Government statements on the following points:

- 1.—Acceptance or rejection of the United Nations Security Council resolution on Indonesia.
- 2.—Release of the Republican leaders.
- 3.—The present status of the occupied Republic; and
- 4.—The retention or abolition of the proposed interim period prior to the complete transfer of sovereignty to the United States of Indonesia.

HARDLY AVOIDABLE

A Cabinet split on the Security Council's resolution can hardly be avoided. Until the vital question of acceptance or rejection has been decided, the Cabinet will not be able to make a clear cut statement on the other three points to the Dutch Parliament.

The next public Parliamentary session has been called for Tuesday, the deadline set by the Security Council for a definite Dutch-Indonesian agreement on an Interim Federal Government for Indonesia.

The Council's January 28 resolution called for an immediate end to the fighting in Indonesia and called on the Dutch to release the Republican leaders and allow them to function in the Jogjakarta area, and to invest the United Nations Commission with powers to assist in establishing an Interim Government before March 15.

Most Cabinet members appear to feel that the whole resolution violates Dutch sovereignty in Indonesia. Some, led by the Overseas Territories Minister, Mr E. M. J. A. Sassen, maintain that the Government should ignore it completely.

Others are urging that it be carried out so far as is compatible with Dutch sovereignty.

SASSEN THE KEY MAN

The resignation of the entire Cabinet might be averted if Mr Sassen resigned. The acknowledged difficulty of forming a new Government militates against the resignation of the whole Cabinet.

The present Coalition Cabinet consists of six Catholics, five Labour members, one each of the Freedom and Christian Historical parties, and two non-party men. It is difficult to see what other combination could be formed to deal effectively with the problem.

Cabinet circles received fresh hopes last week with the receipt of a new plan from Batavia which would have outpaced the Security Council's timetable.

The hopes faded when the Republicans stated that the United Nations Commission should participate fully in any negotiations on the plan.—Reuter.

MITCHUM THINKS SENTENCE FAIR

Los Angeles, Feb. 10.—Robert Mitchum, the film actor, hopes to be allowed to serve his 90 days prison sentence, imposed for having had possession of the narcotic drug, marijuana, on an "honour" farm.

"I want to be out doors," he told reporters, adding: "I think the sentence was fair."

Mitchum's co-defendant, Lila Leeds, who received a similar sentence, said: "I made a mistake and am willing to take the consequences."

Both were also placed on two years' probation.—Reuter.

ACQUITTED MAN STILL IN CUSTODY

New Delhi, Feb. 10.—V. G. Savarkar, the only person acquitted in the Gandhi murder judgment on Thursday, has been kept in custody.

Mr Lahiri, Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, said that Savarkar was discharged from court on Thursday morning and taken to an adjoining room and told by the police not to leave the premises until further orders.

He added that Savarkar was subsequently detained within the Red Fort under the Punjab safety act.

A reception, arranged by the Mahasabha in honour of Savarkar on Thursday, was cancelled.

Mr Lahiri said that of those convicted on Thursday Nathuram Godse has told his lawyer that he is not appealing against the death sentence, while Dr Parekh has already filed papers to appeal against his life imprisonment sentence.

The Judge held that Dr Parekh procured the pistol that killed Gandhi.—Associated Press.

NEGRESS SUES RAILWAY

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Mrs Isabella Bethany, a 43-year-old Chicago negress, is suing the Santa Fe Railway for \$50,000. She alleges that she was subjected to "Jim Crow" (segregation) treatment on one of its trains.

She alleged that on July 17, 1948, she was compelled to move from a comfortable air conditioned carriage into a dirty hot "Jim Crow" one, while still 145 miles from her destination.

The incident caused her embarrassment and humiliation, she said.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"I'd have you remember, young man, that you're addressing a 'Civil Servant'!"

Austrian Treaty Talks: Yugoslavia Still Left Out

London, Feb. 10.—Russia today served notice on the Austrian treaty conference that it considered as an "ultimatum" the refusal of the Western Powers to invite Yugoslavia unless it could guarantee new proposals.

The Chief Russian delegate, Ambassador George Zarubin, again demanded Yugoslav participation at the second day of the conference. But the West stood firm in refusing unless Mr Zarubin could give assurances that Yugoslavia could offer some new proposals.

Mr Zarubin said the West's position amounted to an ultimatum, but Mr Samuel Reber of the United States said there was no such question involved since Yugoslavia, on at least three occasions, had been given an opportunity to state its position to the Big Four deputy Foreign Ministers on the Austrian treaty.

The deputies were also deadlocked again on the displaced persons problem. Mr Zarubin insisted that Austria be forced to repatriate an estimated 500,000 displaced persons and refugees regardless of whether they wanted to leave Austria.

Mr Reber said the American Government agreed to the forcible repatriation of DPs and refugees unless they were charged with specific crimes. British proposed that the whole problem be omitted from the Austrian treaty, but Mr Zarubin rejected this. He also opposed an earlier British plan simply to let Austria carry out the terms of the United Nations resolution approving the principle of voluntary repatriation.

Mr Zarubin pointed out that Russia opposed the resolution in the United Nations and could not change its stand now. Mr Reber thought that the only solution was to omit the clause dealing with DPs and refugees.

While rejecting in advance any new Yugoslav claim to Austrian territory, the West hoped that the Yugoslav deputy Foreign Minister, Alex Bebler, who arrived in London unexpectedly last night, might have helpful compromise proposals on the economic clauses. The British and American delegates are expected to confer privately with Mr Bebler within a few days to determine whether it would be profitable to hear his testimony.

The West generally ignored Mr Zarubin's cry of "ultimatum," feeling that there was little point in arguing over the definition of the word. The Western delegates' testimony had been passed over, at least temporarily, yesterday. But Mr Zarubin's raising of the problem today prevented delegates from starting the discussions on reparations.—United Press.

Rangoon Aerodrome Closed

Rangoon, Feb. 10.—Mingaladon Aerodrome, 12 miles north of Rangoon, was closed to civil air traffic from 4 p.m. local time today after a Union of Burma aircraft had been shot down over the Insein sector by Karen insurgents earlier in the day, it was officially announced.

All airways companies operating in Burma, except the British Overseas Airways Corporation, have suspended their scheduled flights.—Reuter.

Jet Fighters For Switzerland

London, Feb. 10.—The first of the 75 Vampire jet fighters being built for Switzerland has been completed and flight-tested, the De Havilland Aircraft Company announced today. The planes will leave for Switzerland in a few days' time. This order for Jets involves a deal of 52,500,000 Swiss francs.—Reuter.

"Monster" Is Again Sighted

Mombasa, Feb. 10.—The "Kilindi Monster," which a police inspector claimed he shot six weeks ago, was seen yesterday by a large crowd of ferry-boat passengers in Mombasa Harbour a few yards from the spot where it was first reported.

Mr E. A. Hynes, a hotel keeper, said: "We first saw patches of bubbles of the water, then a large form rose above the surface. We could not see clearly because of the sun, but there is no doubt it was the monster."

Sixteen witnesses, including five Europeans, who claimed last year to have seen the monster, known to generations of Africans as "The Black Thing," described it as greyish brown in colour, about six feet across, covered with scales, and with a head like a bull.

Assistant Inspector J. T. Brannan, in charge of the Port police, claimed on New Year's Eve that the monster was a tree root about 12 feet long on which a puff adder was perched, and that he had shot it.—Reuter.



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THE VIGILANTES
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MARGARET LINDSAY
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